

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 56.

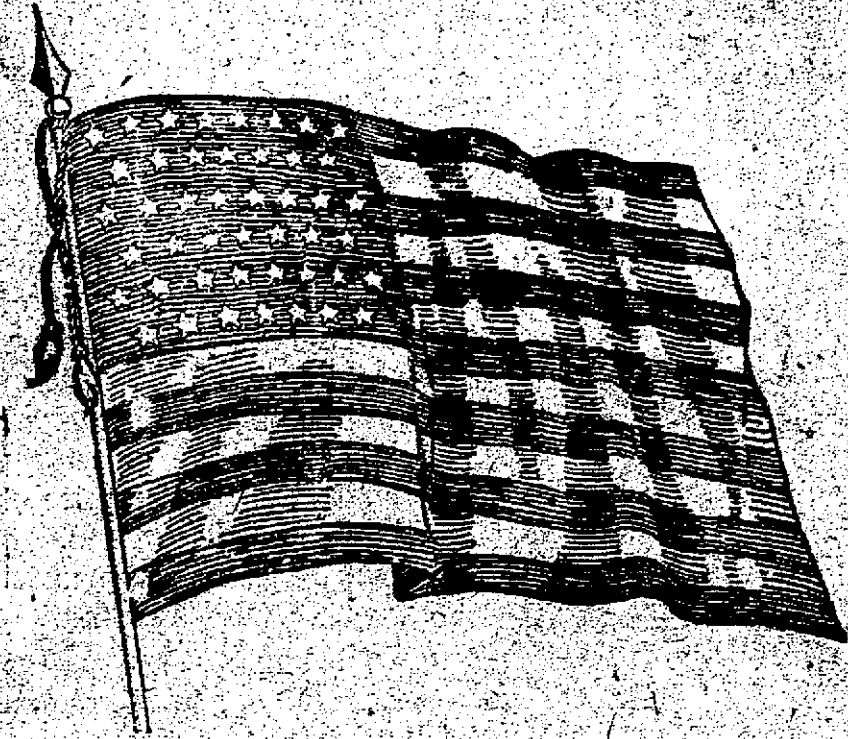
HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1935.

# ANNEXATION!

## CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

Attempted to Run the Blockade at Santiago.  
He Is a Prisoner---Heavy Losses.



## "HERE TO STAY!"

And the star-spangled banner  
In triumph shall wave,  
O'er the Isles of Hawaii  
And the homes of the brave.

—H. M. WHITNEY.

### FIRST NEWS.

HONOLULU, H. I., U. S. A., July 13, 1898, 3:30 p. m.—  
The Pacific Mail S. S. Coptic signals from off Waikiki that these  
Islands have been annexed to the United States by the passage  
in the Senate at Washington of the House Joint Resolution.

Flags are being hoisted everywhere.  
Thousands flocked to the water front.  
There are great crowds on the streets evidencing the very  
delirium of joy.

At 4:15 a salute of 100 guns was fired.  
At 4:20 all the whistles were sounding.

### VOTE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With a rush, without the change  
of a word, the resolutions which make Hawaii a part of the  
United States were passed by the Senate this afternoon. From  
out of a situation which gave no promise of ending for weeks,  
perhaps, and at a time when those who have had charge of the  
filibuster against the measure had been assuring every one  
that they could not see a vote for a week, there came a demand  
for a roll call on the first amendment of the list of eight which  
had to be disposed of before the main question could be con-  
sidered. Senator White almost surprised himself when he  
shut off debate, ended the filibuster which has prevented the  
acceptance of the Hawaiian resolution and gave the majority  
of the Senate a chance to express its will.

An agreement was reached partly last night and partly this  
morning, but has been in sight for several days. The Republi-  
can leaders had been hard at work for two days in their en-  
deavor to blockade the windward passage of the anti-annexa-  
tion filibuster. They succeeded when they showed the utter  
inability of the Democrats to keep up their performance suf-  
ficiently long to have any effect whatever. Not more than 22  
votes against the resolution could be counted by the most san-  
guine, while the annexationists' forty-five was still intact.

So it was that, ungraciously enough, the obstructionists  
stepped out of the way and the will of the people, expressed  
in the vote of their representatives by 42 to 21, declared that  
Hawaii must be a part of the Union of States. But one Re-  
publican vote was cast against the measure. The venerable  
Justin Morrill vote no. Spooner and Thurston were paired  
against the resolution. From the Democratic side came six  
full round "ayes." Gorman headed the list, and following  
his lead were Morgan, McLaurin, Pettus and Sullivan. The  
silver men were somewhat split, Pettigrew and Jones of  
Nevada joining with the Democrats, while the others were on  
the Republican side.

When the Vice-President announced the vote and the fact  
that the two-thirds, which would have been necessary to ratify  
the treaty, was indicated, there was applause from floor and  
gallery. From said Senators in their seats and Congressmen  
who were collected in numbers about the walls of the cham-  
ber and occupying vacant seats came cheers which found echo  
in the half-filled galleries above and which, strangely enough,  
the Vice-President made no effort to check.

It is believed that the President will receive a message  
from the Hawaiian Islands and that he will at once transmit the mes-  
sage containing the resolution and setting forth the action  
which is expected of the Republic of Hawaii to President Dole

and the Congress of the Islands. It is believed that this will  
be done by a special messenger, probably John W. Foster,  
former secretary of State, and that the cruiser Philadelphia  
will carry the messenger to the Islands.

Immediately upon the passage by the Hawaiian Congress  
of an act which makes effective the Newlands resolution the  
commissioner will raise the American flag and the Philadel-  
phia will salute it.

It is believed that the commission which will be sent to the  
islands to frame the laws for their future government will be  
made up of either W. O. Smith or W. A. Kinney of Honolulu  
and John Richardson of Maui, M. M. Estee of California, N. W.  
McIvor, former Consul-General to Japan, now of Cedar Rapids,  
Ia. The fifth member will come either from Minnesota or  
Massachusetts. The commission probably will be appointed  
at once. It is believed the President will appoint all incum-  
bent officers to administer the islands' affairs until new laws  
are passed.

The laws under which the officials will operate, it is under-  
stood, will be those now in force, and nothing will be done to  
change the routine of procedure in the various departments un-  
til the commission reports an entirely new code and form of  
government.

It is deemed very probable that a regiment of infantry and  
two batteries of heavy artillery, with such guns as may be  
available at San Francisco, will be sent to the islands at an  
early date.

The details of the voting was as fol-  
lows: White offered an amendment  
striking from the preamble of the Ha-  
waiian resolutions the words "in due  
form" and inserting the words "by a



DR. JOHN S. MCGREW.  
"Father of Annexation."  
(Photo by Williams.)

treaty which has never been ratified,  
but is now pending in the Senate of  
the United States.

After a statement by Hale in which  
he said he supported the resolution, but  
not as a war measure, a vote was taken  
on White's amendment. It was re-  
jected—40 to 20.

Pettigrew then offered his amend-  
ment to repeal the contract labor laws  
now in force on the Hawaiian Islands.  
It was rejected—41 to 22.

Bacon of Georgia offered an amend-  
ment providing that the annexation  
resolutions should not be operative un-  
til they had been approved by a ma-  
jority of the electors of Hawaii. De-  
feated—20 to 43.

Faulkner of West Virginia offered an  
amendment providing that the duties  
of the civil, judicial and military pow-  
ers shall be exercised under authority  
of existing laws not in conflict with  
the Constitution and laws of the United  
States. Rejected—20 to 43.

Allen offered an amendment placing  
an internal revenue tax of 1 cent a  
pound on Hawaiian sugar. It was de-  
feated, 57 to 4, the four voting for the  
amendment being Allen Morrill, Mc-  
Enery and Pettigrew.

Pettigrew offered an amendment that  
all native-born male Hawaiians over  
21 years of age and all naturalized  
aliens shall be allowed to vote in the

(Continued on Third Page.)

CERVERA'S FLEET WIPED OUT.  
WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—The following bulletin from  
Commodore Watson was received to-night:  
PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.—To the Secretary of the Navy:



COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY.  
Commodore Winfield Scott Schley first attracted the attention of the world in  
1884 when he was put in command of the expedition sent to the Arctic for the relief  
of the Greely expedition party. He also had a part in the Chilean trouble in 1891,  
as commander of the Baltimore.

At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, includ-  
ing one gunboat, came out of Santiago harbor in columns and  
was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal  
Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by  
the commander-in-chief, the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the  
Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to  
prevent sinking.

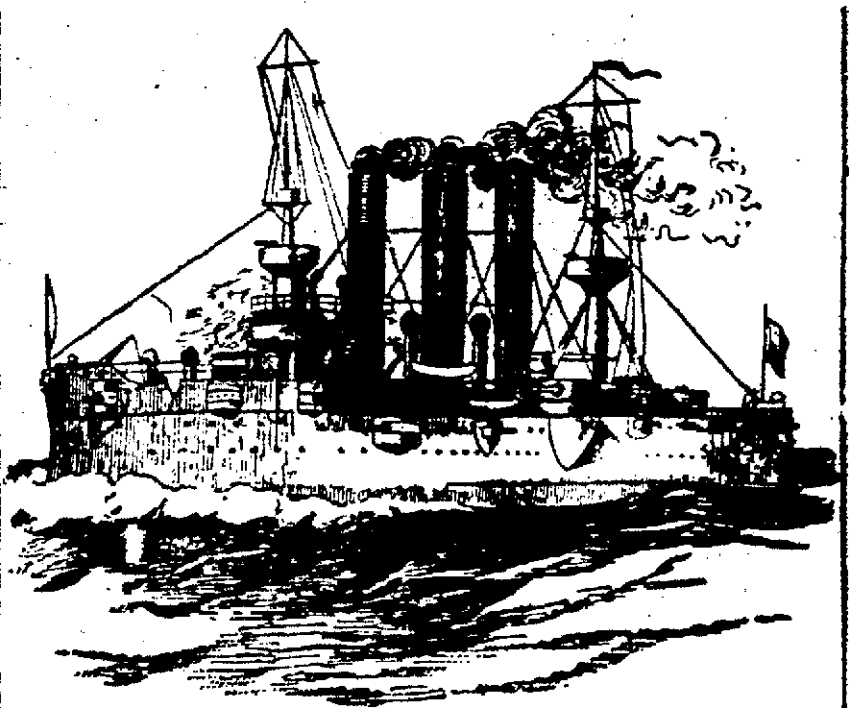
None of our officers or men were injured except on board the  
Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man  
wounded.

Admiral Cervera, all the commanding officers, excepting of  
the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1600 men are pris-  
oners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded.  
The latter are cared for on the Solace and the Olivette.

WATSON.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There seems to be no doubt that  
the Cristobal Colon, and, perhaps, the other three Spanish  
armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the  
prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flag-



THE ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

ship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as  
they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly  
(Continued on Page 2.)



## CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

(Continued from First Page.)

toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but, from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George E. Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of her.

It is claimed that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A cable to the Sun dated Off Santiago, July 3d, says: At 9:30 this morning, while the Texas was lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, Lieutenant Bristol saw smoke arising between Morro Castle and La Soca. An instant later the nose of a ship peered out from behind Estrella battery. Electric gongs called the ship's company to general quarters. The Texas plunged at full speed toward the enemy, signaling "The enemy is trying to escape."

The Brooklyn, Iowa and Oregon responded immediately. All headed toward the harbor entrance, about two miles and a half away. The first of the Spanish squadron to come into view was a cruiser of the Vizcaya class, presumably the flagship Almirante Oquendo. Closely following her came the Cristobal Colon, which was easily distinguished by the military masts between her two smokestacks. Then came the Vizcaya and Infanta Maria Teresa.

Almost before the leading ship was clear of the shadow of Morro Castle the fight had begun. Cervera started it by a shell from his ship. It struck none of the American vessels. In a twinkling the big guns of the Texas belched forth their thunder, which was followed immediately by heavy fire from our other ships. The Spaniards turned westward under full steam, pouring a constant fire on our ships, and evidently hoping to get away by their superior speed.

The Brooklyn made her course parallel with that of the Spaniards, and after getting in good range began a running fight. The Texas, still heading inshore, kept up a hot exchange of shots with the foremost ships, which gradually drew away to the westward under the shadow of the hills. The third of the Spanish vessels, the Vizcaya, or Infanta Maria Teresa, was caught by the Texas in good fighting range. Captain Philip directed operations from the bridge until the fire got so hot that he ordered the ship to be run from the conning tower.

For half an hour shells whistled all about the ship, but only one other struck it. This tore a hole through the ash hoist, amidships, and exploded inside the smokestack. No one was injured.

The din of guns was so terrific that orders had to be yelled close to the messengers' ears, and at times the smoke was so thick that absolutely nothing could be seen. Once or twice a 12-inch gun in the turrets was swung across the ship and fired. The concussion shook the great vessel as though she had been struck by a great ball. Men near the guns were thrown flat on their faces. One of them, a seaman named Scarm, was tumbled down the hatch into the forward handling-room and his leg broken.

Meanwhile the Oregon had come in on the run. She passed the Texas and chased after Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn to head off the foremost of the Spanish ships. The Iowa also turned her course westward and kept up a hot fire on the running enemy.

At 10:10 o'clock the third of the Spanish ships was seen to be on fire and a mighty cheer went up from our ships. The Spaniards headed for the shore and the Texas turned her attention to the one following. The Brooklyn and Oregon, after a few parting shots, also left her contemptuously and made all steam after the foremost Spanish ships, the Almirante Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon.

Just then two Spanish torpedo-boats, the Pluton and Furor, were discovered. They had come out after the cruisers without being seen, and were boldly heading down the coast to the east. "All small guns on torpedo-boats," was ordered on the Texas, and in an instant a hail of shot was pouring all about them. A six-pounder from the starboard battery of the Texas under Ensign Cies, struck the foremost torpedo-boat fairly in the boiler, a rending sound was heard above the roar of battle, a great spout of black smoke shot up from the torpedo-boat, and she was out of commission. The Iowa, which was coming up fast, threw a few complimentary shots at the second torpedo-boat and passed on. The

little Gloucester, formerly Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, then sailed in and finished the famed Spanish terror. Gun for gun and shot for shot a running fight was kept up between the Spanish cruisers and the four American vessels. At 10:30 o'clock the Infanta Teresa and Vizcaya were almost on the beach and were evidently in distress. As the Texas was firing at them a white flag was run on the one nearest her. "Cease firing," called Captain Philip, and a moment later both the Spaniards were beached. Clouds of black smoke rose from each and bright flashes of flame could be seen shining through the smoke. Boats were visible putting out from the cruisers to the shore. The Iowa waited to see that the two war ships were really out of the fight. The Iowa herself had suffered some very hard knocks.

The Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas pushed ahead after the Colon and Almirante Oquendo, which were now running a great race along the coast. At 10:50 o'clock Cervera's flagship, the Almirante Oquendo, suddenly headed in shore. She had the Brooklyn and Oregon abeam and the Texas astern. The Brooklyn and Oregon pushed on after the Cristobal Colon, which was making fine time and which looked as if she might escape, leaving the Texas to finish the Almirante Oquendo.

This work did not take long. The Spanish ship was already burning. At 11:05 o'clock down came the yellow and red flag at her stern. Just as the Texas got abeam of her she was shaken by a mighty explosion. The crew of the Texas started to cheer. "Don't cheer because the poor devils are dying," called Captain Philip; and the Texas left the Almirante Oquendo to her fate to join in the chase of the Cristobal Colon. That ship in desperation was plowing the waters at a rate that caused the fast Brooklyn trouble. The Oregon made great speed for a battleship and the Texas made the effort of her life.

The Brooklyn headed the pursuers. She stood well out from shore in order to try to cut off the Cristobal Colon at a point jutting out into the sea far ahead. The Oregon kept a middle course about a mile from the cruiser. The desperate Don ran close along shore and now and then threw a shell. The Texas kept well up in the chase under forced draught for over two hours. The fleet Spaniard led the Americans a merry chase, but had no chance. The Brooklyn gradually forged ahead, so the escape of the Cristobal Colon was cut off at the point above mentioned. The Oregon was abeam of the Texas then and the gallant Don gave it up.

At 10:15 he headed for the shore and five minutes later down came the Spanish flag. The Texas, Oregon and Brooklyn closed in on her and stopped their engines a few hundred yards away. Commodore Schley went aboard the Cristobal Colon and received the surrender.

Meanwhile the New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, and the Vixen were coming up on the run. Schley signaled to Sampson: "We have won a great victory. Details will be communicated."

It was hoped that the Cristobal Colon might be saved as a Fourth of July gift to our Navy. She was beached, her bow on a sandy shore and her stern was afloat. She was not materially damaged by the shots. One 13-inch shell and one 8-inch had hit her, but it was found that the Spaniards had taken every measure to destroy her after they themselves were safe. They had opened every sea valve in the ship and had thrown the caps overboard. They opened all the ports and smashed the dead lights. They had even thrown the breach plugs of their guns overboard.

The Colon floated at 7 o'clock in the evening and drifted 500 yards down the beach to westward, swinging bow out. At 11 o'clock she lurched and turned over on her starboard side, with her port guns pointing straight up to the sky. She lies in only four fathoms of water, but it is unlikely that she can be saved.

Cervera told a correspondent after the battle: "I was ordered out by Captain-General Blanco on cables from Madrid. I knew it meant destruction, but I obeyed. I have known that I was in a hopeless situation since my arrival, and I am relieved that the situation is ended. I have been most courteously treated."

During the engagement the cruiser Brooklyn was hit thirty-seven times, but sustained no serious damages. The Oregon was hit once; the Texas twice and Iowa four times. As the New York came up she got in a few shots.

### PRISONER CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Admiral Cervera and eighty officers of his sunk-on ships left Santiago today for Portsmouth, N. H., on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis as prisoners of war.

Cervera and his officers are to be paroled by the President after their arrival at Portsmouth. Many privileges will be allowed them, and if they express a desire to spend their captivity at any particular place the favor will be granted.

Unusual consideration is not to be shown the Spanish Admiral, not only

because the European countries treat distinguished officers captured in war with special favor, but on account of his offer to exchange Hobson and the crew of the Merrimac as a tribute of their bravery.

### BEFORE SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The War Department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these, not many killed."

### "SHAMTER."

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 2.—General Lawton and Chaffee saved the day. A thousand Spaniards were killed and 500 were taken prisoners.

### DEMANDS SANTIAGO.

OFF JURAGUA, ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Sunday, July 3, 10 p. m. (Via Kingston, July 4, 12:45 p. m.)—General Shafter today demanded the unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American General, in sending his demand, warned all foreign residents out of the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning (July 4th), at which hour the bombardment would, he said, begin. General Linera declared that no Cubans would be permitted to leave tomorrow.

General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon today. General Chaffee Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The general belief is that the crushing of Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation, now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor and the army and navy can make a combined attack on the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until that question is definitely settled.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch to the World from Halifax, N. S., dated July 3d, says: "I was shown a cablegram tonight received by A. Ramest from Santiago, stating that the Spanish loss was about 2,500 killed and wounded."

### IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 5, via the frontier, July 6.—The enthusiasm, aroused by the misleading dispatches to the Spanish Government from Cuba is changed today into the wailing of the families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The Ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst. Despair, rage and recrimination prevail among the population, and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbursts.

A Government crisis is imminent and it is regarded as probable that Senor Silveira or Marshal Campos will succeed Senor Sagasta as Premier and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from attacking seaboard towns of the Peninsula and ruining Spain.

### HOBSON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department posts the following from General Shafter:

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral agreeing to exchange Hobson and his men here, to make the exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition to exchange. During the diplomatic conference yesterday Hobson and his fellow prisoners could be seen through glasses from General Ken's headquarters looking out of the windows.

### MORE VESSELS SUNK.

WITH ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, July 2.—Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, where they sunk one Spanish gunboat, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled a Spanish torpedo boat and considerably damaged several of the enemy's gunboats. One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the Hist, was struck eleven times, and another, the Hornet, was disabled by a shell, which hit her main steam pipe.

### CAMARA TO RETURN.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—According to dispatches received here from Madrid, the Spanish Government has ordered Admiral Camara to return to Spain. General Ochoa has arrived at Algeciras to inspect the sites of the new batteries.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long has received word through General Greeley, Chief Signal Office, U. S. A., which is accepted as confirming a report that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII was destroyed by American war ships while trying to run the Havana blockade.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long is quite hopeful that several of the Spanish ships of the Cervera squadron, especially the Cristobal Colon, may be saved.

## Choice California Mules.

### CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

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Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

## Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

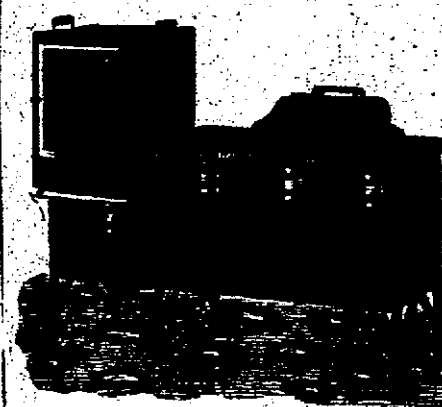
A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

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### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Gouty or Rheumatic Sores, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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BUSINESS MANAGER.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898

GOOD-BYE HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States of America on the 6th of July, by joint resolution of the House and Senate. The resolution was sent to the President on that day, and was undoubtedly signed on the 7th.

As the terms of the resolution do not provide for a day in the future when the resolution shall take effect, it becomes operative at once, and the signature of the President is the last and final act for the incorporation of these Islands into the territorial acquisition of the United States. It is possible, however, that the Government of the United States may, as a matter of form only, request the Legislature of these Islands to put upon record, if it assent to the resolution. This, if desired, will be only a matter of detail. The title to the Hawaiian Islands is now in the United States.

This event is the foreseen end of a long process of political evolution in the Pacific ocean. Those in these Islands who have earnestly desired the coming of the event have been, as might be expected, governed by different motives, some by purely selfish motives, others by the well-considered belief that all classes in the community would be benefited by it. For, in a general sense, it brings a certain stability to the Government, which is of the first, and highest importance. No doubt there will be local disorders, as they occur in other places. But the foundation rock of good government will now remain imperishable, though the structure above it may sway and change.

The local policy of this little Nation now gives way to the larger and indeed almost imperial policy of the United States. This is as yet inchoate, unformed, and in the embryo. But we must now gracefully yield, as we are prepared to, any measures or policies which have been for our sole benefit. We fall in line with every community in the United States from Eastport, Maine, to San Diego, California. The wants and desires of any single community become absorbed in the wants and desires of the Imperial Republic, with its 75,000,000 of people.

Now that a freer speech is established here, we, the native born, Hawaiians and Anglo-Hawaiians do not hesitate to give rein to our sentiments of regret that events have forced the extinction of our little nationality. Necessary, wise as it is, we have loved our little fatherland, and see it go down in the sea of political evolution, with the same feeling of regret that the father feels as his child abandons the home of his youth, severs forever the ties that bind him to his home life, and moves away, for his own good, into the wider world beyond. Some of us lived when this nationality "struck its being into bounds," as a civilized Nation. We live to see it close its career, unimportant as it may have been, but still crowded with pleasant memories.

On the stage of national events, the foot lights grow dim. The curtain is rung down, and the drama of Hawaii is closed forever.

## A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Did the President and his Cabinet meet yesterday in official consultation, with a due sense of humility? The day before yesterday, they rejoiced in their independent power, the possession of the attributes of sovereignty. Yesterday they met under the new departure, as the agents, the honorable "tools" in the hands of President McKinley. In the twinkling of an eye, they abandoned their independence and sense of sovereignty, and became a part of the vast army of office holders which occupy American soil.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is, that it may be said to

absolute truth, that no man ever gave up position and power with more satisfaction than the members of the present Executive. Not one of them ever sought place or office. As they were not disposed to seek it, they are not now disposed to retain it, in its present form at any rate.

When "applied politics" becomes more active here, as it is understood in the United States, and the wheels of the "machine" begin to rattle in our streets, and the men with linen dusters and carpet bags begin to make us friendly and pressing visits, and take a deeper interest in the list of salaries than in our glorious climate, we shall appreciate the really disinterested services of these men who have done much to hold this mixed community together during the last five years.

## CATHOLICS AND PHILIPPINES.

That religious journal The Independent of New York takes advanced views on the subject of missionary work in the Philippines, after the war is over, and order established. It hopes to see co-operation among the great missionary societies, instead of the antagonism that prevails in the Far East among the Christian denominations, to the scandal of the Protestant faith. The Roman Catholics are urged to engage in the work of regenerating the inhabitants of the Philippines. It says:

"Have American Catholics no duty? Why should they not inaugurate a mission among those of their own faith across the Pacific, and give them a truer conception of the church and the gospel than they have hitherto received?"

As the Rev. Sereno Bishop is the able correspondent of the Independent and the faithful editor of the Friend, we would like to hear from him on this subject, not in the spirit of controversy, but in the spirit of truth. Does he consider this recommendation an evidence of desertion, by the organ of a vast body of American Protestants, of the true faith? Is it a retrograde movement by American Christians? Is it a "fatal acknowledgment" that the Roman Catholic Church has a mission in the world, as well as other denominations or sects? Is this disposition to urge the Propaganda in Rome to establish its disciplined forces in Manila, the final outcome of Puritan principles?

These are not idle controversial questions. They involve the progress and regeneracy of the human race. It means the prospect of a "dangerous" affiliation of the Protestant and Catholic forces, or it means the writing across the pages of many volumes of religious history by Protestant authors, the words, "this is not true." Living as he has, for many years, where the Protestant and Catholics are in competition among the people of Malay origin, Dr. Bishop should be able to justly compare their work, and hasten to inform the army of men and women who read the Independent, whether or not that great journal is undermining Christianity.

## CHILD STUDY.

In another column there appears an interesting communication on child study.

If Professor Marsh is correct in saying that man has lived on the earth about 250,000 years, he certainly has not been very active in studying up his own condition. Even in the comparatively recent period of the Adam and Eve era the study of child life was not thought of. In the majority of homes in civilized lands it is still neglected. The women and mothers have been abject slaves to traditions of all kinds. In many cases their devotion to, and self sacrifice for their children, is of no greater value morally than that of the Chinese mothers who teach their children to worship an assortment of little gilded wooden gods.

But at last there is an awakening among the American women at least. There is in New York City a club of earnest, educated women, who have advanced beyond the tea party stage of social education, and have come to the belief that the child world is indeed a marvelous one, and requires the most serious study. This club, without publicity, or "fireworks" quietly moves about organizing other clubs, for the thorough study of child life. The members of these clubs are original investigators. No knowledge taken immediately from books, or what may be called knowledge at second hand is allowed to be presented. The members go behind books, and do original work. Questions are seriously discussed, because women are at last beginning to realize their immediate responsibility in child education.

Here is an illustration of the questions discussed by one of these clubs: "Obstinacy, whether due to incapacity or to sensitive temperament." Another: "The term and nature of various falsehoods, whether due to fear, to love of gain, or to exuberant imaginations." In considering these questions the members are required

to tell what they actually saw and know, and not to waste the time given up to the meeting, in giving their crude opinions.

In one instance the study of toys for children was thoroughly made, with the final result that a majority of the members resolved to prevent the use of extravagant toys, and discountenance the practice of presenting such toys to children.

The insight into child nature, gained by the keen, and close observation of so many women, becomes of the utmost value. To the mothers themselves it is a higher education. They are gradually led from a garrulous, gossip, vague and valueless talk about children, to a patient and thorough analysis, and diagnosis of child development.

With this method of study, the mother becomes a scientist. As she becomes educated herself in this environment of club life, she begins to record in detail the facts in the child's growth, uncolored with her affections. These facts, gathered up in the course of years, become of inestimable value. Without estimating the value of prayer in the education of the child, it may be said that the labor involved in prayer is trifling compared with that of the earnest study of child life.

As the study of man is the highest of all studies, and woman is the natural student of man in his early growth, it follows that, in the coming years, women should be the most valuable of all scientists.

The value of these clubs is in their dealings with facts, and not traditions and loose opinions. The old schoolmen, the philosophers, the theologians, hated facts, because they killed theories. No men have been regarded with more suspicion than Francis Bacon and Herbert Spencer, because they dealt with facts, which are as dangerous to theories, as dynamite is to ships. But these women clubs are learning how to handle the facts of child growth, so that like dynamite, they will break up the absurd traditions about education.

## MORE CHIVALRY.

The considerate courtesy of Admiral Cervera in notifying the American Admiral of Hobson's daring exploit and safety, was promptly recognized by Captain Evans of the Iowa, who refused to receive the sword of Captain Lunsford of the Vizcaya, when it was tendered, and in the reception of Admiral Cervera, on his Iowa with military honors, after his surrender. These incidents show how entirely impervious to war is among professional soldiers and sailors. During the Civil War in the United States the men of the rival armies in the earlier period of the war, begrudged courtesies, were suspicious of unfair play, and delighted in "potting" each other. Towards the close of the war, the act of fighting became impersonal, even to the extent that discipline was at times endangered by the individual flags of truce, and personal intercourse of the combatants on the picket line. At one time the exchange of courtesies became so frequent, general orders were issued forbidding any intercourse. No one, for a moment, believed or intimated that there was disloyalty in it.

Time, reflection and experience instruct the soldier and sailor that he who fights for a principle need not make it a purely personal matter. General Upton, the author of Tactics, once said that the intelligent and trained soldier disliked to pick off an individual enemy, though he was willing enough to fight desperately against a mass of men.

The courtesies shown to the Spanish commanders, by the American navy officers, will be appreciated by the upper class of Spaniards, and will count for something in bringing the war to a close.

## "LUNINGISM."

Some days ago, Mr. J. W. Luning called on the Librarian of the Honolulu Library, and requested her to purchase a lot of books, which he had taken in pledge from Julian D. Hayne of savory memory. He declared that the Waverley Club desired them, but he preferred to sell to the Honolulu Librarian. The Librarian, on consultation with several members of the committee on purchases, declined to take all of the books, for the simple reason that many of them were not wanted. Thereupon Mr. Luning remarked in substance, that she need not blame him, if he "made it hot" for her in the newspapers.

Soon after, an attack was made on the Librarian's management, by a correspondent of the Independent, and the attack has been repeated.

The offer to sell to the Librarian a lot of second hand books that were not wanted; following the offer with a declaration of "making it hot" for the Librarian in the papers, and a subsequent attack in a paper, indicate the business principles of Mr. Luning. We do not say that he is the author of the attack. But the appearance of a rat tail argues the existence of a rat in the immediate vicinity.

The transaction is no doubt regarded by Luning as one radiant with com-



ADMIRAL CERVERA Y TOPEPE.

Admiral Cervera, commander of what we call the Cape Verde Spanish squadron, is a distinguished officer. He has been awarded medals for service in the Cuban war and for his part in engagements in Africa and the Carib war.

mercial honor, but he must have been grievously confused when his offer of a "commission" to the Librarian was promptly refused. It may be regarded as settled beyond dispute, that if the new American battle ships could be protected with Luning's hide instead of plates of steel, no modern projectiles could ever penetrate them.

The transaction would be beneath notice, if we, as well as many others, were not deeply interested in the Librarian, and proud of it, and are sensitive to any unjust and malicious criticism upon it. Malicious we say, because, as we said, yesterday, over ninety-three, and we now hear, over a hundred new novels have been purchased since January 1st, and were fully advertised, while this ignorant critic and "subscriber," asks if "the committee can show a list of twelve new novels purchased within the last twelve months?"

On the whole, after due reflection, we believe that no risks should be taken in purchasing any books from Luning, because through them the microbes of wicked malice which abound in his nature might spread in the community. And we have no quarantine.

## IS CONGRESS INFERIOR?

Harper's Weekly quotes Senator Lodge's remark in the American Senate, that "it has been the tendency of late years, for the country to look upon Congress with less and less respect, and upon the President with more and more." The Weekly gives as the reason for this attitude of the people that with the exception of Senator Lodge and a few others, "there is hardly any one in Congress who is - efficiently educated to discuss intelligently the grave public questions which are now before the country."

Of course we here consider Senator Lodge a foremost statesman, because he is our friend, and agrees with us on the subject of annexation. But if he is correct, he states an unpleasant truth. At any rate, after annexation takes place, and Congress takes up the matter of our territorial government, it may find here the material which made up our last Legislature lying around, and out of it can construct a territorial legislature after its own heart.

The trouble with Senator Lodge and Harper's Weekly is, that they do not approve of a Congress which represents the average votes. They insist on having one that is above the average votes. That is not democracy. It is an excellent thing to have "good" government according to your way of thinking, but every man in a democracy wishes for "good" government, as he defines it, and there is no general agreement on what "good" means.

## PEACE.

The probable news by the next mail will be the suspension of hostilities and negotiations for peace. The event has happened that enables Spain to abandon Cuba, "with honor." Until she met with some grave disaster near Cuba, the political situation prevented negotiations. The disaster has happened. The dispatches from Madrid are that the war party of Spain, that is, the army, now insists on peace. If this is true, it means that the end is in sight, even if Admiral Camara's fleet is pushing towards Manila. Santiago has fallen by this time, and Spanish honor is again satisfied.

The Independent publishes a letter from a subscriber to the Honolulu Librarian, who states that there have not been twelve new novels added to the Librarian within twelve months.

This subscriber could have read a list of novels printed in two of the daily papers, and posted up in front of the desk of the Librarian, that shows over ninety-three novels placed in the Librarian within the last seven

months, or since January 1st last. Any person who fails to make the Librarian purchase a lot of second hand books would naturally criticize its management.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

It will be Governor \_\_\_\_\_?

These Spaniards might have known better than to monkey with American fireworks on the eve of the Fourth of July.

Now that the change is really accomplished, it is difficult to see how best bail can be allowed to go by the board.

The noises that were in the air last night would suggest that Hawaii can still "blow her own horn" to some extent.

If this expansion of Hawaii to the Northwest continues, Uncle Sam will in time require a special census department to keep his islands correctly counted.

Senator Pettigrew talked for five consecutive hours against the Joint Resolution. But they say he did not say much.

Speaking of trifles, has anyone heard from dear little Capt. Palmer? That ladylike individual must have sent word of some sort.

If the war on the waters continues much longer the only traces of Spain's navy will be between the covers of the New York World Almanac and similar publications.

They say that this is the way it has been told in whispers by members of clerical forces:

Dewey ..... 1  
Sampson ..... 02  
Schley ..... 022

The Committee of 100 did the handsome thing for Capt. Imman Sealby, R. N. R., master of the S. S. Coptic. A loving cup was a suitable token for a commander who brought to a port of cargo of joy for the people.

Those who succumb to the mastery of unbounded joy on this occasion should not ignore the fact that for some others the cup of woe may be overflowing. A vanquished foe is entitled to the best and most courteous consideration that the victor can extend.

Remember the main factor in the transmission or application of the Summer School Lessons. An outing or two should be arranged for the teachers. There would likely be a very pretty showing of shapely hands on the proposition to have an excursion over the railroad to Wailua.

That facetious Hawaiian citizen who remarked at San Francisco some weeks ago that he had nailed down the lid of the coffin of Annexation at Washington, will now in all likelihood cheerfully admit or concede the prompt resort to the effect that the corpse was not in the casket.

The Philadelphia was rather mean to us in a way in the dark days of the closing weeks of 1893, but all that is long since and with Admiral Miller and Old Glory aboard the cruiser will be doubly welcome upon her next call here with John W. Foster aboard as advance agent for Uncle Sam.

It is possible that Senator White of California stands out against the Annexation of Hawaii for the purpose of finishing off a negative chapter in his political career. He voted with the minority when the ayes and nays were called for the Dingley tariff act and again when the ballot was spread for the Spanish war resolution.

Wm. Adams, the prospector, manager and mining engineer who is going to the Klondike for a Honolulu syndicate, was mentioned in this paper a few days ago as being an Englishman. Mr. Adams is an American, but says he wants it distinctly understood that after spending many years in New Zealand and Australia he is not a bit annoyed by being mistaken for a Britisher.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

## IS LITTLE PLAGUE

Better Health Reports  
Come from the Orient.

Reports From Island Officials and  
Hospitals—Children on Nihaui. J  
Supply Contracts.

President W. O. Smith, Agent Reynolds, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood, George W. Smith, and D. L. Kellogg were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Kellogg reported 88,606 fish examined in the past two weeks.

Maternity Home reported a balance of \$2,895 on hand at the end of May. Hilo hospital treated five patients during the month of May.

Malama hospital, Wailuku, treated sixteen persons during June.

Dr. Waughup reported complete repairs to the hospital building at Koloa, at a cost of \$216.50.

Dr. French reported Waimae hospital in good condition.

Dr. French, who has just retired from temporarily filling the post of Dr. Campbell, at Waimae, reported on a visit to Nihaui for the examination of school children which was not entirely successful.

The Hawaiian agent at Yokohama reported health of that city and Kobe as excellent. One case of cholera, however, was reported in the province in which Yokohama is located.

Dr. Jordan, Hongkong, reported that the plague in his colony, in Canton and in Macao, had rapidly diminished. This is ascribed to the hot weather. For the week ending June 4, there were 69 cases and 63 deaths at Hongkong; week ending June 11, 22 cases and 20 deaths at same place. During the latter week there were three cases of small pox and one death. There were also four cases of enteric fever.

Two protests from Hachfeld & Co. against the manner of awarding contracts for flour and brown soap were ruled not tenable. On second tenders Hachfeld & Co.'s bid of \$5.55 for Golden Gate flour was accepted. The same firm was awarded the contract for sugar cured bacon at fourteen cents.

## MINISTER SHIMAMURA.

Bids Adieu to President Dole and Leaves Hawaii Nei.

Japanese Minister S. Shimamura sailed by the Coptic yesterday for home. He received his leave by the Coptic and on account of the present uncertainty of steamer schedules decided to sail at once.

The Minister called on President Dole in the forenoon to say good-bye and was received with the customary honors. He does not expect to return to Honolulu, for the first reason that Japan will merely keep a Consular Agent here in future. Mr. Shimamura is in very bad health. The Minister's wife has been in Japan more than a year.

## Annexation and Drugs.

Druggists are among the people who will feel the benefits of annexation, though the public treasury will suffer correspondingly. It is a fact that 97 per cent of the drugs imported from the United States pay duty. Of course that means nearly all. Drugs are sold here at American standard rates. Annexation will increase the profits to drug men and in time will enable a reduction in prices.

## Philadelphia Coming.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Long today gave orders for the Philadelphia to proceed to Honolulu. Admiral Miller will be charged with the function of raising the flag of the United States. The Philadelphia will probably sail in two or three days.

## WAR NOTES.

ISMAILIA (Egypt), July 6.—The machinery of the Spanish battle ship Pelayo is out of order.

A dispatch from General Shafter says that the Cherokee will follow the Iroquois with 325 wounded Americans.

SUEZ, July 6.—The Spanish fleet has been notified by the officials of the Egyptian Government that it must leave this port within twenty-four hours and that Admiral Camara will not be allowed to coal here.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is said the War Department has information to the effect that Gen. Shafter has succeeded in closing negotiations for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the others of the Merrimac crew.

MANILA, July 1, via Hongkong, July 4.—It is reported that Yalo, in the Butu Islands, a part of the Philippine group, has been ceded to Germany by Spain. The story comes from the highest authority. It is declared that Germany will maintain the autonomy of the place.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—General Pando's reported arrival at Santiago with 8,000 reinforcements is a subject of much concern at Washington tonight. General Miles is authority for the statement here that all measures have been taken to re-enforce Shafter and that 22,000 fresh troops will be moving toward Santiago by transports tomorrow to join him. The calculation is 42,000 American troops will be available at Santiago.



# IT CAME AT LAST WAS GIVEN A CUP

How the Coveted News Was  
Received In Various  
Quarters.

## AT THE WHARF.

The first annexation news was telephoned to Minister Sewall, Consul Haywood and the Executive building from the U. S. S. Mohican. Men on the wharf read the signals from the Coptic and immediately gave out the information.

After boarding the Coptic the officers brought the Mohican's launch to a stand in the middle of the harbor and signaled the annexation news to their ship. Sailors were up in the rigging as high as the cross trees. A mighty cheer arose when they read the news conveyed by the flag on the launch. Pandemonium reigned when the news came that Cervera's fleet had been sunk.

A great crowd was gathered on the Pacific Mail wharf to hear the news. National Guard officers read the Mohican's flag signals and gave it out. Pandemonium reigned. Men shouted themselves hoarse. Cheer after cheer arose from crowds on the wharf. Hundreds crowded around Minister Sewall to shake his hand. The diplomat was wreathed in smiles and looked as happy as a boy on Fourth of July. Consul Haywood was so moved that he could hardly express himself but just went around shaking hands with everybody. Captain Paul Smith, in uniform, appeared on the wharf carrying an American flag. He was seized by the crowd, raised on the shoulders of stout men and ordered to "let her float." As the flag opened out a tremendous shout arose from the crowd, ladies joining in with the men. Soon after Irish Consul Sullivan, of Ordway & Porter's, appeared with an arm full of flags and distributed them among the multitude.

The waterfront hustler for the advertiser brought the first paper news of annexation ashore. He gave San Francisco extras to Minister Sewall, President Dole, and others.

## UP TOWN.

As soon as the news was received up town the fire whistle and then the regular whistle of the electric light station were turned on. Whistles of the foundry, Lucas' Mill, Hopper's, Peter High's planing mill and several others were let loose. Fire works were set off. In the midst of the din a hundred big guns belched forth from the grounds of the Executive building. At the same time the Hawaiian band started out and marched through the streets to the wharf playing "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia" and other American airs. An immense crowd fell in behind making quite a big procession.

## STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

At the wharf a procession was formed behind the band and marched up Fort street. Many men carried flags. Every American flag was cheered as the procession passed. The band headed for the Officers' Club in the bungalow and took up a position on the front veranda. There one of the prettiest incidents of the day took place. Dr. John P. McGrew, the father of annexation, wanted the boys to play "Star Spangled Banner." It was suggested that he take the baton. Professor Berger stepped out. Dr. McGrew took a position in the center of the band and guided the men through the strains. His whole soul seemed in the act. When he stepped out three rousing cheers were given for "the father of annexation."

## THE PRESIDENT.

President Dole was at his beach cottage below Diamond Head when the Coptic was sighted and standing on the beach in front of it when the steamer came opposite the signal station. He watched the big liner through his glasses for some indication of what many felt might be the news. Suddenly, as if shot from a trap, a half dozen lines of flags flew upward to the mastsheads and caught the breeze. The ship was dressed. It meant news. It meant annexation.

The President turned quickly and called for his horse. He donned his leggings and was soon on his way to the city. He reached the wharf as the steamer arrived off the mouth of the channel.

## A BIG BONFIRE.

At 8 o'clock last night a large crowd of citizens, headed by Wm. Hoogs, lighted a huge bonfire on the floor of Lihue's quarry on the side of Punchbowl. Lumber and barrels were used. The fire rose high enough to be seen in town, and the light reddened beautifully the low, flying clouds of that hour.

## WAIT FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee of One Hundred has decided to have no formal annexation celebration until the Philadelphia and Admiral Miller arrive with the flag. That will give time to prepare. There will be a general holiday and a long program of events. All the bottled Fourth of July enthusiasm will then be turned loose. It is not improbable that the Philadelphia will arrive next Wednesday.

Presentation to Capt. Inman Sealby of the Coptic.

HE BROUGHT THE GREAT NEWS

A Silver Loving Cup—Address Was Read—Happy Response By the Liner's Gallant Master.

Arrangements were made yesterday morning most hastily for a presentation to Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., master of the O. & O. S. S. Coptic, which brought to Honolulu the news



CAPT. INMAN SEALBY, R. N. R.

of Annexation. The affair was in the hands of Geo. W. Smith, chairman of the Committee of 100 on entertainment of "Boys in Blue" and sailors of the American navy. Mr. Smith selected at Wickham's a handsome and heavy loving cup and had engraved upon it: "Annexation. Presented by Citizens to Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., who brought the Good News to Honolulu." The presentation took place on the deck of the Coptic at 11:45, fifteen minutes before the ship steamed out to continue her voyage to the Orient. Among those present were: American Minister and Mrs. H. M. Sewall, American Consul Haywood, Attorney General Smith, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. R. Carter, E. R. Adams, Fred J. Lowrey, Senator J. A. McCandless, J. S. Martin, Postmaster General Oat, Col. W. F. Allen, J. F. Clay, F. B. McCook, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Col. J. F. Soper, Maj. J. W. Jones, Capt. W. C. Wilder, C. E. Graham, Chas. Hall, Jas. Root, Harry Waterhouse, Clarence Craib, Capt. L. T. Kenake, Pilot M. N. Sanders, Capt. A. Ganteburg, Marshal A. M. Brown. This letter was read to Capt. Sealby and the cup handed over from the box in the possession of Dr. M. E. Grossman:

Honolulu, U. S. A., July 14th, 1898.

Capt. Sealby:— I have been asked by the Committee of One Hundred, and citizens of Honolulu, to express to you their appreciation of the fact that it was the good ship Coptic, commanded by yourself, and by your orders decorated so gallantly in honor of the occasion, that brought the joyful news of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

As a mark of their esteem I take pleasure in presenting to you this cup, hoping that it may be, in years to come, a reminder of an event momentous in the history of Hawaii.

CAPTAIN INMAN SEALBY, R. N. R.

S. S. Coptic.

Capt. Sealby said in response:

"On behalf of the officers of the ship and for myself personally I thank you most heartily. I realize that the circumstances of this occasion are those of a lifetime and I shall never forget the event. I am proud and happy to have brought to you the news which is so welcome to you and I consider it a further honor and distinction to have brought the account of the second remarkable victory of the American navy in this war. I only wish that the schedule were so arranged that it could be my privilege and fortune to bring you tidings of the occupation of Santiago by American troops and the news that the victories of the United States had culminated in peace. Again I thank you and I shall cherish this beautiful token so long as I may live."

Three cheers were given for Capt. Sealby, three for the Coptic and three for Minister Sewall, who was referred to by Geo. R. Carter as the "ex-United States Minister." Mrs. Sewall presented Capt. Sealby with a fine carnation lei.

Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., is a young man yet, but an old sailor. He is an Englishman. His education for the sea began when he became an apprentice on a sailing vessel in 1879. On the Pacific before reaching his present position he was first officer of the Oceanic and the Coptic. Capt. Sealby has circumnavigated the globe no less than nine times and in all this he has not met with an accident of a serious nature. As Capt. Sealby is now but 35 years of age it will be seen that he has advanced rapidly in his chosen career. Promotion has been well earned. Capt. Sealby is very well liked by all who know him and always will be welcome in Honolulu.

## MASSANT PILOT.

Capt. M. N. Saunders, the youngest in term of service of the port pilots, is certainly the annexation mascot. Captain Saunders brought the Moxa alongside the Oceanic wharf when the vessel had the news of the passage of the joint resolution by the House of Representatives at Washington. Again Captain Saunders was on the bridge of the O. & O. S. S. Coptic when the

signals told that the joint resolution had been adopted by the Senate, making it ready for the willing signature of President McKinley. Captain Saunders has received many congratulations.

## VINDICATED.

Outcome of a Hearing Before School Board.

Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Secretary Rodgers, Prof. W. D. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan were present at a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon. Prof. Alexander presided.

The case of C. F. True, principal of the Waiohine school in Kau, against whom certain complaints had been received, was taken up. Mr. True was present and explained his position in the matter. He was vindicated by the Commissioners.

Application of C. F. Goodhue for privilege of using map plates of Alexander's history was granted.

Numerous applications for positions, certificates and transfers were referred to various committees.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 12.—Complaint is rife along the wharves today as to the delay of the Government regarding the proposed wharves near the Ewa end of the harbor; the schooner Aloha and barkentine Archer, both with general cargoes from San Francisco have been compelled to discharge today on Ewa wharf, which has no shed.

The schooner Labrador was placed on the Marine railway today for a complete overhauling; she has the symmetrical lines of a crack yacht and should, when fully repaired, bring a good price to the authorities, who have ordered her sold.

The steamer Helene is still idle tied up to Fishmarket wharf. The ship Aryan finishes that part of her cargo from Ewa plantation, 22,000 bags, at the railway wharf tomorrow, and will then take on Makaweli sugar from the steamer Kanai, while the Aloha will move over to the railway wharf and load Waiwae sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., by whom she is chartered for a trip to San Francisco.

The big ship Henry Villard will shove her nose into the new slip next the Mail wharf tomorrow, being the first vessel to occupy this berth and will continue to discharge coal from the forward hold while the Coptic, which is due tomorrow evening, will take her former berth abreast of the Mail dock.

The barks Amy Turner and Otterspool are still at Irmgard and Brewer's wharves respectively. The schooner Nokomis commenced discharging today at Allen & Robinson's.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 13.—The brigantine J. D. Spreckels will sail for San Francisco next Saturday, having finished discharging today.

The schooner Aloha and barkentine Archer are now on the berth for the San Francisco refinery.

The liner Coptic is at the Mail wharf tonight ablaze with Japanese lanterns and decorated with American and British flags in honor of the great news she brought.

On the Waialeale at 11 o'clock this morning, for Laysan Island, along with Captain Mosher, went Mate Foster, formerly of the Noeau and Second Mate Nelson, formerly of the James Mabee, both skilful navigators.

The Monitor Monadnock got underway and left their moorings in naval row at 11 o'clock this morning and anchored in the offing, from whence they sailed for Manila after receiving the mail off the Coptic.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 14.—The liner Coptic sailed for China and Japan today at noon after discharging a small lot of freight.

The steamers Kana, Noeau, James Mabee, Kanai and Mokoli arrived with island produce today and the steamer J. A. Cummings, for Kapaa, sailed.

James Mabee, for Kapaa, sailed. On board the ship Aryan there is a superb glee club composed of Southern dandies, whose singing delighted all who visited Fort street wharf this evening, where the big vessel is loading sugar for New York; they are simple and contented and form the best crew, says the mate of the big clipper, he has ever seen in a fore-castle.

Twenty sailing vessels are now in the harbor, besides the Mohican, which looks lonely all by herself in naval row.

Two schooners, the Lady and the Kawaii, rice laden from Koolau, arrived this morning; over \$2,000 has been spent on the Lady and she is now a better schooner than when launched as the Heela.

The ship Tillie E. Starbuck cleared from Philadelphia July 5th for Portland, Oregon.

The barkentine Irmgard and bark Andrew Welch and Mauna Ala, for Honolulu and bark Santiago for Hilo, were on the berth for the islands on the departure of the Coptic. The steamer Alameda was also loading for the Colonies.

Stmr. Coptic, from San Francisco, July 13.—Fine weather throughout. On Monday, the 11th inst. at 11:15 a. m. in latitude 25.17 north and longitude 146.29 west, met and spoke the company's steamer Gaelic, bound for San Francisco. Passengers: 45 cabin, 23 European steerage, 35 Japanese and 151 Chinese. Total 254.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## Impure Blood Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Melbourne, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy complexion of the skin. But he has had the following experience:



"For the past three years I have been suffering from impurity of the blood. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

## DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them in the morning. Sarsaparilla: one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 36 deg., 4 1/2 cents.

Geo. W. Smith rightly led one of the processions.

It was Minister Damon who wanted the 100 guns.

E. R. Adams, Geo. R. Carter, et al, formed one procession.

The schooner Makihana will be sold where she lies in South Kona on Monday, August 1.

Patronize the California Feed Co. when you want the best hay, feed or grain at right prices.

Fred J. Lowrey, Curtis P. Janke and J. A. Magoon have been re-commissioned inspectors of Oahu prison.

Castle & Cooke advertise various household goods, principal among which is the Blue Flame oil stove.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise houses for your pet birds in painted and brass wire, also parrot and breeding cages.

Processions, horns of every size, condition and key and are works were the order in town most of Wednesday night.

Chief Justice Judd and W. A. Kinney were among the joyful celebrants at the Coptic's wharf Wednesday afternoon.

The English and American flags were entwined above the gateway on the Coptic when she entered port Wednesday afternoon.

Business houses in San Francisco sent by the Coptic congratulations to all of their Honolulu correspondents on Annexation.

Walter Bromley is now with the water works department, having left the engineering service of the Inter Island Company.

The Chronicle of July 7 says that the transports City of Puebla and the Peru will sail about July 12, or perhaps two days later.

In the Circuit Court at Honolulu, the trial of Mrs. Geo. Ruttman, charged with accomplishing the death of an infant, resulted in acquittal.

John F. Scott is one of the visiting school teachers who finds a warm welcome on all sides in Honolulu. He is now stationed at Waiwae, Kauai.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

James Hutchinson, a former luna with the H. S. Co., Hilo, left by the Coptic for India, where he will endeavor to start a sugar plantation with English capital.

A. W. Pearson, Ed Dekum and many others have received letters from relations of Oregon soldiers thanking them for courtesies shown the boys while here.

W. D. Dressler of the Examiner, H. E. Rose and W. H. Cameron of the Chronicle, A. A. Lotto of the Post, and Arthur Dixon of the Call came down on the Coptic.

Dr. Samuel Karr's Book on "The Most Prevalent Diseases Among Horses in the Hawaiian Islands" has just been issued. It is brimful of information on the subject treated.

Marshal Brown gave orders to the police Wednesday night to "be easy" on the boys during the celebration. The instructions were obeyed. In fact the police enjoyed the fun as much as anyone else.

The additions to the regular force in the post office will do away with the necessity of calling upon the men in the upstairs departments to assist in the distribution of mails upon the arrival of foreign steamers.

A Honolulu man has received from Am S. Bushnell a letter in which this Governor of Ohio says: "I received the Commercial Advertiser and was greatly interested in the paper. I thank you heartily for sending it."

While Wilder took Will Cornwell's place in the Alapa dragging expedition, Cornwell is in the Hawaiian consulate at San Francisco, and just now is in charge for the reason that Consul Wilder is at Lake Tahoe.

Parahau plantation, on Hawaii, has lost more laborers by desertions to

the coffee fields than any other sugar estate. During the past six months nearly 200 Chinese and Japanese contract men have "turned up missing."

President Dole evinced considerable pleasure over the good news. He shook hands with many friends on the wharf and referred feelingly to the happy ending of the long struggle for amalgamation with the United States.

The rum of alalae's still continues in the harbor. Crowds of natives, men, women and children were crowded along the wharves last evening with hook and line pulling the little red fish out as fast as bait could touch the water.

A petition from the barracks with 130 signatures asks that a company with Arthur Coyne, now commanding Company E, in charge, be tendered to the United States. Further talk is of a battalion of A, D, E and F companies.

"Father" McGrew, Government officials, members of the Legislature and many other sedate citizens were not

in the jollification parade through town Wednesday afternoon.

A full attendance of the Sharpshooters is desired by Capt. Dodge for the meeting this evening. There will be consideration of the part the command will take in the big celebration.

John Ens writes that he is so well pleased with San Francisco that he will extend his visit several weeks. This is Mr. Ens's first trip abroad, and he has found the world quite large after all.

Among the passengers who were lost in the sinking of the French steamship La Bourgogne was Mrs. John F. Dillon, the wife of the eminent lawyer and jurist, John F. Dillon, the author of a treatise on Municipal Corporation, familiar to the lawyers.

The German bark H. F. Glade passed the Lizard on May 23 bound to Honolulu. The Glade has on board 227 German laborers, including 41 families. They are coming to Blackfield & Co. for Lihue plantation. The Glade should arrive about September 20.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU.....July 5	CITY OF PEKING.....July 17
COPTIC.....July 14	DORIC.....July 26
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23	BELGIC.....Aug. 16
GABRIEL.....AUG. 2	COPTIC.....Sept 3
DORIC.....AUG. 20	

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Lushan, Makaua Bay and Makoua the same day; Makoua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked \*.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makoua, Kawaihae and Makaua the same day; Makoua, Makaua Bay and Lushan the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...July 19; Tuesday...Aug. 20; Friday...July 29; Friday...Sept. 9; Tuesday...Aug. 9; Friday...Sept. 20; Friday...Aug. 19; Friday...Sept. 30.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMEBON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Lushan, Makaua Bay and Makoua the same day; Makoua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

Will call at Nui, Kaupou, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are notified that if freight is shipped without receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without receipt therefor, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGGET, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes: No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 51 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Creosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. In certain cases is wonderful, as the most severe cases of whooping cough, croup, catarrh, colds, etc., are cured by using a powerful disinfectant, germicide, and the most potent antiseptic.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, N. I. Agents.



## CHILD AND NATURE

Colonel Parker's Powerful Address  
in Progress Hall.

## LARGE AUDIENCE INTERESTED

Believes in Myths as Principles of  
Primary Education—Good Advice  
to Ambitious Pedagogues.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Progress hall was filled last evening with teachers and people specially interested in educational topics to hear the lecture of Colonel Parker on the subject of "The Child and Nature." Inspector General Townsend and Professor Edgar Wood met visitors at the door and showed them to seats in the hall. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Townsend.

Colonel Parker said that the greatest mystery, the most profound problem beneath the throne of the Eternal, a problem which wise men of all ages had tried to answer, and yet had not solved, was the question "What is the child?" "What is that little lump of flesh, singing songs, evincing the immortal and yet so full of mysteries?" Emerson called the child the "son of the world." No man can answer the question. I have lived with the little folk many years and tried to understand them. Yet my work has been but tentative in its conclusions.

The child is a born savage. That is, at first has the instincts and tendencies of the savage. There was never a boy who did not dig a cave, or want to dig one, crawl into it and defy the world. There was never a boy but who loved bows and arrows, the woods and nature. And in the higher sense the boy is like the savage. First he creates his little world. But if he lived in his little cell, without power to burst out into life beyond he would die. The child creates—creates his world and the beings in it. Remember the play-house under the old oak tree?—the broken crockery, the business of housekeeping, the neighbors dropping in to swap the community prattle—all day, alone, talking to yourself and living with your own creations? That is the savage life. That is the myth life, if you please.

When the savage begins to open his eyes everything speaks to him. Inanimate things live and speak. The stone cries out to him "Who am I?" and the amazed soul answers back "Thou art God." The tree then asks "Who am I?" In the tree the savage sees a broader, more noble personification and cries out in admiration, "Thou art God." From the earth his mind then goes out into the great universe, to the bright stars, the white moon and the great luminary God, the sun. To each of these he cries, in turn, "Thou art God." Cortez, when Christianizing Mexico, was asked if there was not something beyond the sun. The Incas of Peru asked the same question. You cannot tell a savage there is a God and make him feel it; but through the Divine instinct you may lead him up to where God is and then show him all.

So with the child. The child loves the fairy tale, because it is a part of his life. Many people object to these stories on the ground that they are untrue and that nothing untrue should be taught. Are fairy tales untrue? What is truth? The myth is truth to the child because it is a part of him. The Puritan's idea of truth was the force of his own conceptions. Peter Parley wrote a geography. It started out by saying that "the world is round and like a ball"—which was the only truth in the book and part of that was false. Ethiopia, in this book, was placed in the center of Africa. Inspector General Townsend studied a geography which described his great, fertile state as "a desert." Those are the myths that do harm.

What child does not love the story of Santa Claus? There are mothers and teachers nowadays who draw their eyes up and perform the solemn duty to truth of telling the children that there is no Santa Claus. There is a Santa Claus; and all children should be assured of the fact. That this boundless universe throbs with the love and blessings of an Almighty Being cannot be explained to a child's mind; but the myth can be given it, and it carries with it the great truth. The correct principle of primary teaching is through myths. Myth is the beginning of spiritual life. When bullied up and used for selfish purposes, however, the myth is wrong. Give the child the fairy tale, the myths. Select them, taking such as will convey the truth.

A child is a born naturalist. All children love flowers. They leave the city in droves to visit among the flowers of the country. The speaker once saw a divine smile on the dirty face of a child in a dark street of Boston. He trudged up in wonder, to find that the child was fondling a small, half-faded clover blossom. The child is divine. God created it full of instincts, ready for cultivation.

At this juncture the speaker gave a beautiful illustration of the life of a New Hampshire boy, who, after studying botany, geography, zoology, etc., in Nature's own way on the farm, discovered that there was more in the big world beyond and ran away from home to delve into its mysteries. These same appeared in the story:

"Fishing is a relic of savagery. A boy takes his lines down to the brook to satisfy an instinct to be alone with nature. It is the instinct that brings

the soul out face to face with the great God of the Universe."

"When the teacher is ready to lay aside the whip and help the child, success has begun."

"The best, truest and highest things are crushed out of a child by false education. The greatest proof to my mind of the divinity of a child is that he can live through the education he is receiving."

"I never knew a bad boy in my life. I never saw one but that I could make him better by helping him; and if you understand a boy you can help him."

"The sullen eye and characteristics that may impress one as showing a bad boy are merely the outcroppings of a feeling that 'nobody cares for me and I will care nothing for anybody.'"

"As a teacher I tell you that so long as you don't try to understand the children in the school, and help them, your prayers will not reach the throne of God nor your songs the gates of Heaven."

"If your endeavor to help your children for the reason that this is an age of nature study, it will receive divine blessing and will be successful."

"I repeat again, find the child. Every child loves nature. That is the key. He loves the hills, the vales, the flowers. Talk to him about these things and have him tell you what he knows and thinks of them. That will open the way. The child must be taught nature. This spontaneous education of childhood must be continued by the teacher."

"The child should be taught nature for the reason that this is an age of nature study. In the past 250 years the world has been changed by it. The world today is full of light from this study. Look back to Watt, Hugh Miller, Fulton, Franklin and many others. The child must adopt it because he must live in the age in which he finds himself."

"I believe that the nature of the universe is God's open book. Myth goes over to and sinks in Nature. As the child learns more of nature, he knows more of God. Nature is always right; always beautiful."

The address was remarkably forceful. It lasted nearly an hour and a half. A vein of humor kept the audience on a keen edge. In the middle of the lecture the lights unfortunately went out, and remained out the rest of the evening. The lecture was finished in the darkness.

## THE SECOND DAY.

## Miss Allen Tells of Her Plans for Kindergarten Work.

The work of the second day's session of the Summer school began yesterday at 8 o'clock in Progress hall with a talk on kindergarten teaching by Miss Allen. The early hour, for Hawaii, did not prevent a good sized audience from assembling. The kindergarteners and many other teachers were there, and the public was well represented. Miss Allen's talk was chiefly a mapping out of work and topics for discussion during the session. Her enthusiasm for her work is contagious. She inspires her hearers with her earnestness, her love for children. During the sessions she will tell teachers of what value music is in the kindergarten and in the school. She says that this feature is a much neglected one, although it plays an important part in the school room. Discipline is necessary. Because the parent and the teacher loved the child sincerely, it should not be thought that petting and fondling should alone be indulged in. Often her love went out to the most to the child who needed the most discipline. She often found herself excusing that child because she knew that its conduct was due to a considerable degree to environment.

Miss Allen wishes especially to become acquainted with the mothers, to talk with them of the child's habit of thought, of what the mental food in the home should consist. She wished to talk with them of the nature of the playthings in the home, and of temperance for little children, temperance in speech, in food, in drink. She wishes to announce that she will meet the mothers at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Miss Allen then had a three-quarter hour session of kindergarten with about a dozen children on the stage, as a practical illustration of the principles which she expounds.

At 9:35 o'clock Col. Parker gave his first lecture of the morning. He spoke a second time at 11:25, following Mrs. Parker. At the first lecture Col. Parker said that the true teacher is an artist, who is studying every question of education, who is concentrating his attention on the children before him, studying and thinking. He presented several working hypotheses. The first of these was the one function of the word, its use. The word recalls something into consciousness. All learning to read consists in the functioning of words, reading presents imagery. As an illustration he wrote several German words on the blackboard. The majority of the audience did not understand them. They brought up only the image of the word itself. He gave their meaning and the words recalled the image of the objects which he named.

Imagery, said Col. Parker, is the substantial flow of consciousness. When there are two images in the consciousness simultaneously or in immediate succession, thereafter one of them may and usually does, recall the other. This is a fundamental law of recollection or memory. All words are learned under one law only: the image of the word and the appropriate image of the object. The meaning of the word is the image it recalls. He applied this principle to characters, the Chinese characters, for instance. If no image was recalled it was almost a crime to teach the words. Children often learn a word by once hearing it. The stronger the image is in the mind, the quicker the word is learned. The size of the word makes no difference. A child will learn a large word as quickly as a small one.

The interest of learning to read, he said, comes after the formation of im-

ages by oral words. Observation brings a continued act upon the consciousness to produce images. The strong images always come from observation, it is the foundation of learning to read and the child should never begin to read until he is thoroughly prepared. Speech should first be taught.

Environment determines the image flow. The teacher should begin with the environment of the child. Every child has a natural flow of strong imagery, it is the imagery primarily of the ground in the immediate vicinity and the child can see creation right at hand without knowing much about philosophy or reasoning about it. When the mind is full of imagery words come naturally. Every object he sees in nature is infinite in its possibilities. The child has a deep love of nature and all nature lives for the child. The teacher must understand the working of the child's mind.

Col. Parker said the Islands presented greater object lessons than the United States. Here there is the process of creation in the volcano, the formation of soil and minerals.

Mrs. Parker spoke of the modes of expression. The voice, she said, was used most of all through life, yet the voice was the most neglected. The body was a most complicated machine. A person with a sewing machine would take great care of it, that it might perform its duty well. Yet many persons went through life with body misadjusted, although it is the means by which one soul communicated with another soul, the means by which the knowledge of every beautiful thing was transmitted. She said a voice should be heard and understood. Mrs. Parker then gave examples of imperfect or defective articulation. She pointed out the causes to which this is due. Women, she said, failed to cultivate their bodies. They allowed themselves to be controlled by fashions of dress. She laid emphasis on the value of breathing exercises, and the cultivation of the muscles of the sides in order to give the carrying quality to the voice.

Mrs. Parker said that the inability to draw a deep breath stifled enthusiasm.

To illustrate her meaning she spoke of a woman by the sea or in the woods or mountains when a beautiful scene came upon her. Her first impulse was an expression of her feelings was to draw a deep breath. Failing in this, because of her mode of dressing, her enthusiasm was expressed by a few weak words of praise.

The inflection of the voice was a part of the personality, she said, it told of the character. The voice, the body, should not be neglected in its cultivation. They were as worthy as the soul.

## CHILD AT SCHOOL

A Strong Plea for Consideration  
of the Individual Pupil.Growth of Body and Mind—How  
Abuse of the Little Ones  
May Be Avoided.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

A magazine article sums up some of the results of the recent scientific study of childhood. In the physical growth of the child, there is the well known fact of periodicity in the processes of development. All parts of the body do not grow proportionately at one and the same time. The body grows first in length, then in girth. Children unfold their physical powers in exactly the same order, but children of the same age do not grow at the same rate. The muscles of the upper arm get their maturity a year and a half before the muscles of the fingers; the muscles of the shoulders

six months before the muscles of the elbows; and these in turn five to eight months before the muscles of the wrist; which last are in form for training from three to six months before the muscles of the fingers. When we insist that a child shall begin to write by means of the finger muscles only with a small pencil, in narrow spaces, we run counter to the principles that are plainly written in this physical constitution of the child. We must first train the large shoulder muscles before attempting to burden the tender undeveloped muscles of the fingers.

Just as the body unfolds by stages, the mind also develops in the same way. Only two senses are operative at birth, the sense of touch and the sense of temperature. The rest of the fourteen or fifteen senses with which we are endowed are developed in regular order, vision, hearing, rotation, joints and tendons, and so on through the whole category. In order that mental development may be full and complete, we must surround the child with such natural objects, as will give ample opportunity for the exercise of these sense experiences. The games and elementary science work in the kindergarten follow this line of natural law of physical and mental development.

A second epoch in the mental development of the child is the memory stage, when it is easiest to cultivate this function of the mind, because at this period of growth there is a prodigious power of remembering details. The adult commits to memory rules or rhymes, that the child absorbs and affixes with little effort. Imagination characterizes the next period. Children find special pleasure in living in a make-believe world; chairs become horses; dolls, most beloved of all companions; a bit of ribbon will transform the prattling toddler into a gay lady of society; and the four-year-old boy will preach to an assemblage of miscellaneous objects that he edifies as

much as an ordinary Sunday congregation.

Then comes the period of judgment and comparison. The child, full of curiosity, wants to know the why and the wherefore of this and that. "No child whose curiosity is throttled and starved will ever become a good reasoner. He must first ask questions and reasons of others, in order to be able to ask questions and reasons of himself."

A well organized course of study must be in harmony with these processes of development. Some years ago four teachers in the city of Paris, asked permission of the Minister of Education that each of them might give his twenty-five pupils the same studies as were prescribed in the regular course, but in a different order, such as they believed to accord better with the natural development of a boy's mind. These boys completed the studies prescribed in three and one-half years instead of the seven years assigned in the prescribed program. All the arithmetic taught in our schools for a period of seven or eight years, could be better taught in the three years between seven and ten years of age. Instead of muddling the child's mind by such dawdling processes as are now in vogue there would be an alertness in seeing through arithmetical problems and rushing through the work that are desirable results of school training, as well as a saving of time for some important studies now crowded out.

The effect of fatigue upon the physical and mental development is one of the most important recent discoveries. Fatigue is a physical poison, and bodily fatigue always induces mental fatigue. Overstrain at school, by producing fatigue, may be the occasion of such destruction and disintegration of bodily tissue as to cause serious and permanent mental defect. The best period of the day for physical and mental vigor is between 8 a. m. and 10:15 a. m. The heaviest school work should be assigned to the hours when the child's mind acts most vigorously. Because of disregard of these facts in regard to fatigue, not a day passes in a city like Chicago, that some child is not made a helpless cripple in some of the large stamping works and canning factories. After working under constant pressure for several hours the child becomes so wearied that he can no longer direct the tired fingers and aching arms with any degree of accuracy, and he becomes the easy prey of the jaws of the great machine.

Defects of vision increase from grade to grade with the increase of school work. The teacher may not always detect the defect in the pupil's eyes, but by simple tests an expert would recognize what was wrong in the child's eyesight. Eleven per cent of the children in the public schools of Illinois have been found to have defective vision. So with hearing. Dull children, in most cases, suffer from defective hearing. If a stupid scholar has an open mouth and a drawn down face there may be adenoid growths in the vault of the pharynx that a surgeon could easily remove. Nineteen per cent of the pupils in the public schools of Illinois have defective hearing in one or both ears. Children thus affected have been accused of being lazy and inattentive, when the fault was in the ears.

The last point made in the magazine article from which these facts and suggestions have been summarized is that in all education we should follow the path of least resistance. "Suppose that you have a dynamo with four strands of wire, copper, German silver, steel, zinc. Which wire will conduct most of the current from the generator? The copper wire, of course. Then why insist that the current must be conducted by the German silver wire? You burn out and ruin your dynamo, for the electric current will follow the path of least resistance. Why not use the same common sense in the case of children?"

What would you say of a manufacturer, who knew every pulley, joint and rod of his intricate machinery, but did not pay any attention to the kind of cotton he bought, whether sea island, short fibre or long staple? The strain of school work affects children of poor physical development very differently from what it does children of sound bodily constitution. The nervous system of the child differs very materially from the nervous system of the adult. It is excitable, under feeble, inhibitory control. The sources of life irritation in the child are many, and the nerve centers discharge their force more readily and faithfully than in the adult. The nervous systems of many children are also suffering from malnutrition, and they are not capable of doing the work of their grade, if age only be taken into account. Some children of feeble physical development should be placed in a grade lower than that to which their age and general intelligence would assign them. If not, under the strain of school work they may develop chorea, hysteria, or some other form of neurosis. Among the important considerations in the hygiene of the school room is plenty of fresh air. For when we speak of school work as the cause of disease, we mean not only brain work, but all that is comprehended in the environment as well as the curriculum of the scholars, examinations, recitations, public display of precocious, that is, abnormal, attainments. We should make the child's nervous system the ally of our educational arrangements; and not a foe to all possible progress.

## May Be Alarmed.

A private letter to a newspaper man of this city from a gentleman in charge of one of the leading San Francisco dailies says that the Annexation Commission may come down here on the Alameda, due the 20th inst. It is added that the Philadelphia could not be ready for sailing in time, that the Alameda would not be taken for a transport and that if the Commission was not ready to leave on the 13th on the Alameda that he would be sent on the American dispatch boat that was formerly the tug Fearless, the largest and fastest craft of her class in the world.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Adela Cornwell, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The Petition and Accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is Ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 12, 1898.

By the Court:

Attest: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1898-21F Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose Maria Espinto Santo, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to John Gaspar, having been filed; notice is hereby given, that Friday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1898-31F Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Luika (w), Makaleona (k), Palena (k), Makamalehelehe (k), Kaduli (k), Ikoa (k), Kashaana (k), Kuanea (k), Kekua (k), Hoopii (k), Isalana (k), of Hamakua, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court:

A. F. TAVARES,  
Clerk.  
Dated Wailuku, July 9, 1898. 1894-01

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose Maria (k) late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Thomas Homan, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 5th, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1898-21F Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of Auckland, New Zealand, deceased.

Whereas, a document purporting to be the duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of the City of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, deceased, and also of the probate of said will at the place of domicile of the said Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, in the Probate Court held at said Auckland, having been presented to said Probate Court of the Hawaiian Islands, and a petition for probate thereof, having been filed by John D. Holt, Jr., praying that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to said John D. Holt, Jr.

It is therefore ordered, that Friday, the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at said Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON,  
1898-41F Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court

at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

1897-3ms

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of James Cowan, late of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by John A. Scott, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said John A. Scott, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, June 24th, 1898.

By the court:

DANIEL PORTER,  
1891-31F Clerk.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mele Kapa and Kapa, her husband and Makini of Huelo, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated October 6th, 1892, recorded Liber 133, page 241; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1898.

W. R. CASTLE,  
Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

- 1st. 10 11-100 acres in Honouliuli, Huelo, Maui, set forth in R. P. (G.) 1264 to Kahaloalea.
- 2nd. All those certain parcels in Waipahu, containing 88-100 of an acre, 2 Apanas more particularly set forth in L. C. A. 2208 to Manu, deed from Hookano to Mele recorded in Liber 135, page 483.
- 3d. All mortgagor's interest in Manu's other property on Maui, more particularly covered by L. C. A. 2208 to said Manu in Pukao, Waipahu, containing 12-100 of an acre, also Grant 465 to Manu in Kamaole, in Kula, containing 10 acres, also 33.15 acres covered by Grant 1498 to Manu in Mooukuku, Honouliuli, Maui. 1893-41F

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of W. Y. Horner, Sr., late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims duly authenticated at the office of W. L. Decoto, Lahaina, Maui, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. L. DECOTO,  
Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner.  
Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898.  
1877-81

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Lota, deceased, late of Hanalei, Kauai, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to him at his office at Hanalei, Kauai, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. G. SMITH,  
Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Lota. 1879-81F

## T. H. HATCH.

Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant,  
100 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Solicits Consignments in Coffee, Sugar and Rice. Advances made on Consignments. Will also act as Purchasing Agent.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
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